BLOGS

CLAT PG Sample Questions with Answers based on the Latest Pattern

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PASSAGE

In the case of _____[(2014) 7 SCC 547], a Division Bench of this Court had essentially outlawed two common sports practised in the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra popularly referred to as 'Jallikattu' and 'Bullock Cart Race' respectively.

These bovine sports were held to be contrary to the provisions of Sections 3, 11(1)(a) and (m) of the _____ which is a Statute enacted by the Parliament. The two Judge Bench had construed the said provisions in the Constitutional backdrop of Article 51-A (g) and (h) as also Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

This judgment was delivered on 7th May 2014. At that point of time, Jallikattu was regulated by a State Act in Tamil Nadu, being Tamil Nadu Regulation of Jallikattu Act, 2009.The Bench held that this State Act was repugnant to the provisions of the 1960 Act and was held to be void, having regard to the provisions of Article 254 (1) of the Constitution of India.

On 7th January 2016, a notification was issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("MoEF&CC") [bearing number GSR 13 (E)]. This notification was issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the 1960 Act and prohibited exhibition or training of bulls as performing animals. However, an exception was carved and it was specified in this notification that bulls might be continued to be trained as performing animals at events such as Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu and Bullock Cart Races in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Gujarat in the manner by the customs of common community or practice traditionally under the customs or as part of culture in any part of the country.

In the State of Karnataka, the race involved male buffaloes, known in that State as “Kambala”. This exception, however, was made subject to certain conditions seeking to reduce the pain and suffering of bulls while being used in such sports.

[Extracted from here]

1. Which judgement banned the use of bulls for Jallikattu events? a. Animal Welfare Board of India v A. Nagaraja b. Arunachala Gounder v. Ponnusamy c. S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India d. People for Ethical Treatment of Animals India and Anr. v. UoI
2. Which Act was amended to regulate Jallikattu after it was allowed in Tamil Nadu in 2017? a. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 b. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 c. Indian Penal Code, 1860 d. Right to Information Act, 2005
3. In 2020, what conditions were imposed by the Supreme Court of India for conducting Jallikattu events? a. No restrictions; Jallikattu was allowed without conditions b. Only bullock cart races were allowed c. Strict regulations to ensure the safety of both animals and participants d. It was banned again in 2020
4. What key legal argument did Jallikattu supporters use to challenge the ban on the sport? a. Violation of freedom of religion b. Preservation of cultural heritage c. Environmental conservation d. Economic benefits
5. What legal category does Jallikattu fall under regarding animal welfare and protection laws in India? a. A legally sanctioned sport b. A protected cultural practice c. A regulated religious ritual d. A banned form of animal cruelty

ANSWERS

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. b

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